Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 5. | **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, SEPT. 26, 1845.** | **NUMBR 228.**

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

CHARLESTON STORE,
AT DOBY'S OLD STAND,
CAMDEN, S. C.

DICKSON & MILLS

WOULD inform the citizens of Camden and the adjacent country, that they have opened

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES

Of the same stock of DICKSON & MILLS, of Charleston, which will be offered for cash at prices to suit the times.

Their facilities for keeping up their supplies are such as to guarantee satisfaction to their customers.

JUST RECEIVED FROM CHARLESTON AND NEW YORK,

3 Hhds Sugar, prime and low priced.
15 bbls do do do
360 loaves } double refined Loaf crush-
5 bbls } ed. Also, fine do
12 bbls New Orleans Molasses.
Extra fine Hyson Tea. Fine do do
Oolong, (black,) in half pound papers.
do very superior.
Powshong do
Bags old Java Coffee.
" Laguira do
" Rio do old and new crop.
Boxes sperm Candles, 4, 5 and 6 to the pound.
" adamantine (in papers) do do do
" Charleston made tallow, do do do
1 and 2 lb. canisters preserved Salmon, hermetically sealed.
1 lb. do Lobsters, do do
Jars mixed Pickles; do Gherkins, quarts and pints.
Canisters Sardines (in oil) 1 and 2 pounds each.
Layer Raisins, (all clusters;) Zante Currants.
Quarter boxes MR Raisins; soft shelled Almonds.
Drums Turkey Figs, (small size.)
Bordeaux Almonds, soft shelled.
Boxes Genoa Citron, preserved with white sugar.
Jars E. I. preserved Ginger; Macaroni
Whole and ground black Pepper; do Allspice
Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Cinnamon, Mace,
No 1 Chocolate, prepared Cocoa,
Underwood's Mustard in ½ and ¼ lb. bottles
Rose Water, Lemon Syrup, Sweet Oil, Harvey Sauces
Reading Sauce, Mushroon Ketchup, Tomato Ketchup
Paoli Vinegar, Stoughton's Bitters, Soda Biscuit
Pic Nic Crackers, Lemon Crackers
Pearl Starch, a superior article: Fig Blue, Indigo
Letter paper, foolscap do. Salt Petre
White wine Vinegar, cider do
Canisters Dupont's eagle rifle Powder
Kegs and half kegs FFF glazed do
A full assortment of Shot, all sizes
200 sacks SALT, extra large size and fine order
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, Kits No. 1 do
Pine apple Cheese, Codfish, Smoked Herrings

LIQUORS:

Goddard's Brandy, vintage of 1805, celebrated for its soft, fruity character
Herckenwrath and Lowndes' J. J. Dupuy Cognac Brandy
do do Holland Gin,
Newton, Gordon & Murdock's Old Madeira } Bottled
do do do new do } and on
Pale Sherry, Sweet Malaga
Old Jamaica Rum, Fine old Scotch Whiskey } draught
Baskets Champaigne, Cordials assorted.
Bbls. Monongahela Whiskey, do. N. O. Rectified do.
" N. E. Rum,
Double Brown Stout Porter [Dunbar's] quarts and pints.
Scotch Pale, very superior in pints.
Philadelphia Pale Ale, in quarts and pints.
Ward's big grain Rice, *strictly prime:* 2d quality do
Goshen Butter. Northern Cheese, mild and rich.
Extra bleached Sperm Oil, winter strained.
" " Solar do. " "
Shoe Blacking, Sal Æratus, London shred Isinglass.
Cooper's Gelatine, Raspberry Syrup, Strawberry do
Whole, half and quarter boxes Soap, all qualities.
Corn Brooms, boxes Table Salt, Painted Buckets
Jars Tamarins, in fine syrup.
A full assortment of CANDIES, of all sorts; Almond Soap.
Fancy do. extra Canal Flour, whole and half barrels
A full assortment of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

SEGARS! SEGARS!! SEGARS!!!

30,000 Spanish Segars, various qualities and price, from $15 to $20 per 1,000.
3 4 and 1-2 Spanish, of best quality.
American [Charleston made] Segars.

TOBACCO.

Whole and half boxes manufactured Tobacco, consisting of extra fine *Honey Dew* and *Cavendish*.
do. Myers' and Hare's Honey Dew, 5s to the lb.
Boxes low priced.
Rich, sweet scented Kentucky Leaf Tobacco.
Negro Pipes, &c. &c.

The above comprises a part of our extensive assortment, which will be sold WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at a small advance on Charleston prices, to cover freight and charges.

Camden, S. C., Sept 1, 1845 3w

BLANKS

Of every description, for sale at this Office

CHARLOTTE
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Academy, with great pleasure, announce to the public, that they have secured the services of the Rev. Cyrus Johnson, A. M., as Principal of the Institution.

By reason of his peculiar method of instruction and success in government, Mr. Johnson is favorably known in the upper Districts of South Carolina, as well as in this State, among the most diligent, accurate and successful Instructors of youth. Accuracy is the prominent trait of his character as a Teacher. His qualifications are undoubted; and he has the experience of many years in the business of teaching. Parents and Guardians may safely confide their daughters and wards to his care.

He will devote much of his own time to the instruction of the various classes in the higher sciences; and will be aided by a sufficient number of well-qualified assistants; and, with the counsel and advice of the Trustees, he will have the entire direction and control of the Institution.

Young Ladies may here receive an education liberal and accomplished, and which will honorably compare with that to be obtained in the best Female Institutions of the State.

The Scholastic Year will consist of about ten months, and will be divided into two sessions; the first to commence on the Second Monday of October and close on the last Thursday of February; and the second to commence on the first Monday of March and close on the last Thursday of July.

The course of Studies and rates of Tuition and Board, will be similar to those of other Institutions of the kind in this region of country.

The Principal is prepared to take a number of Ladies as boarders, into his family in the Academy.

WM. DAVIDSON,
JOHN IRWIN,
J. H. WILSON,
H. B. WILLIAMS,
LEROY SPRINGS, } *Trustees.*

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 27-tf.

CONCORD

Female Academy.

THE undersigned announce to the public that MRS. SUSAN D. NYE HUTCHISON will open a FEMALE SCHOOL at Concord, No. Carolina, on the 1st of October next.

The public in western North Carolina, as well as a large portion of South Carolina, are so well acquainted with the character of Mrs. Hutchison as an instructress of females, that we deem it unnecessary to offer any other pledge, than that due care and attention will be paid to the education of the pupils committed to her charge.

Boarding, in good families will be furnished at as cheap a rate as can be procured in any village in this section of country.

TERMS, FOR A SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Spelling, Reading and Writing,	$6 00
Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography,	10 00
Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Botany, Chemistry &c. &c., Including any and all the branches taught in our Academies,	16 00

Extra:

French, per Session,	10 00
Painting,	10 00
Ornamental work, in silk and worsted of various kinds,	5 00

To which will be added a department of Music, whenever the school will justify the employment of a teacher.

R. W. ALLISON,
R. W. FOARD,
DR. E. R. GIBSON,
DR. K. P. HARRIS,
CALEB PHIFER,
DAN. COLEMAN, } School Commit.

Concord, Sept. 1, 1845. 27w3

Notice.

THE Firm of Joab L. A. Orr & Co. was on the 10th day of August last dissolved by its own limitation. All persons owing debts will please settle the same as soon as possible.

J. L. A. ORR
WM. E. WHITE,
J. S. CHAMBERS.

J. L. A. ORR

INFORMS his friends and old customers that he has purchased the entire interest of the firm of J. L. A. Orr & Co., and intends to sell GOODS at his old stand on as good terms as can be bought at any concern in this section of country. His stock comprises all the varieties of goods usually kept in country stores, and will to a certainty, be sold low to suit the hard times.

Sept. 6, 1845 3

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE.

THE LECTURE TERM for 1845-6 will commence on Thursday, October 2d, and continue sixteen weeks.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D., LL. D.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by ELI IVES, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D.

Obsterics, by TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M. D.

Anatomy and Physiology, by CHARLES HOOKER, M. D.

Materia Medica, and Theraputics, by HENRY BRONSON, M. D.

Lecture Fees, $68 50; Contingent Bill, $2.50; Matriculation Fee, $5 00; Graduation Fee, $15.00.

CHAS. HOOKER, *Dean of the Faculty.*

New Haven, July 25, 1845 227-

4TH JULY, 1845.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WAXHAWS, AUG. 23, 1845.

DEAR SIR: By order of the Committee of Arrangements, and at the request of many citizens who heard your excellent address at Wilson's Store on the 4th ult., I ask of you a copy of that address for publication. By furnishing a copy for that purpose, you will oblige many friends, as well as

Yours very truly,
JEREMIAH CURETON, Jr.,
Chmn. of Committee.

S. H. WALKUP, Esq.

WAXHAWS, AUG. 26, 1845.

DEAR SIR: In obedience to your polite request, but with great diffidence, I commit my remarks to the hands of your Committee, to be by them used as they may think proper.

With much respect, yours,
S. H. WALKUP.

J. CURETON, Jr., Esq.

Address,

Delivered at Wilson's Store, Union County, N. C., July 4, 1845, by SAMUEL H. WALKUP, Esq.

LADIES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I had hoped that the honor of addressing you on this occasion would have fallen to some more competent person than myself. But, by whomsoever addressed, the good cause itself affords sufficient matter for the humblest reasoner, and opens a wide field for even the most limited imagination. Yes, the cause of rational liberty for which the purest spirits have struggled ever since the memory of man—for which they are now devoting themselves, and for which they will ever strive, until attained, will always kindle an enthusiasm in the breast of the true philanthropist, whilst "patriotism has a votary or liberty a name."

Once more we have assembled together to celebrate with festivity and joy the 69th day of American freedom,—once more we find feeble old age, vigorous manhood, buoyant youth, and gladsome beauty, "with commingling hearts, around the altar of freedom," kindling higher her sacred flames and catching anew her heavenly inspiration. And who is there in such a cause, surrounded by such objects, stimulated by the "concord of sweet sounds," inspired by the presence of youth, beauty and innocence—who, I say, surrounded by such objects and in such a cause, does not feel his heart swell with more patriotic emotions?

"It is good and pleasant for us to be here to day"—to-day "ours are the plans of fair delightful peace unwarped by party rage to live like brothers"—to-day is heard from more than a thousand hills, the outpourings of the sons and daughters of civil and religious liberty. On this day, sixty nine years ago, was heard the delightful voice of the everblessed and everblessing genius of freedom, proclaiming glad tidings to an oppressed and suffering people.

Our purpose in meeting here to-day is not to triumph in the success of a political partizan—it is not to measure our patriotism by the quality, or the quantity of the barbacue to be eaten—it is not to pour forth our hearts in Bachanalian revelry and rival the tumultuous noises of the Corybantean feasts. it is to render thanksgiving to that Almighty being whose arm has been visibly extended to our protection, who defended these infant colonies from utter extermination by a savage foe, and from famine and pestilence,—who in later times, freed them from foreign domination and still permits us to be so highly favored a people, and it is to ask a continuance of that goodness in maintaining and teaching us duly to appreciate that liberty whose very name enchants the nations of the earth. Our object is farther to pay a merited tribute to the memory of our patriotic sires. To twine around their brows garlands, collected, not from the branches of the palm, the laurel, or the myrtle, but chosen from the warm and thankful hearts of a great nation whom they have made happy—evergreen as the laurel—victorious as the palm—sweet-smelling as the myrtle—unfading as the memory of their own heroic achievements—unaffected as the blessing of a grateful and happy people. Then it is good for us to be here, to mingle in social and fraternal bonds—to gently fan the sacred fire of liberty, that it may glow brighter and brighter until its effulgence enlivens, illuminates, and liberates a world.

In reflecting upon the events of the revolution and its consequences, the mind is naturally led to inquire into the origin and causes of such a mighty change. The declaration just read has in brief but eloquent language, informed you of the immediate causes. It is the province of the historian to trace the various links in the chain of causes which impelled our illustrious ancestors to unsheath the sword of Independence. It was the work of ages, and began from remote antiquity. It may be learned in the reasons which influenced the primitive settlers here, to exile themselves from their own dear native country, to leave the land of their fathers, the home of their youthful days, their early associates and intimate friends, to brave the unknown dangers of a pathless ocean, and the horrors of a savage wilderness. It was that conscience might be untrammeled, and civil liberty secured. Some, it is true, might have been of that restless and enterprizing spirit, who were fond of seeking adventures, and exploring more fertile regions and more genial climes. Some may have come to repair a fortune squandered by dissipation, or to redeem a character darkened by crime. But far the greater part sought it as an asylum from tyranny, a refuge from persecution. Many a Scott who mourned over the ruins of the "solemn league and covenant" broken. Many a strict and godly Puritan and honest Quaker, "whose ear was pained, whose soul was sick, with every day's report of wrong and outrage with which the earth was filled," came here like "Abraham from Ur of the Chaldees, from amongst their own kindred and people," to enjoy unmolested the inestimable liberty of conscience. And many of old Erin's liberty-loving sons came to enjoy that freedom which is dearer to their souls than their own hearts blood. These are some of the primitive links in the chain of causes that led to so fortunate a destination. As the persecutions of Great Britain peopled America, so its neglect and its tyrany drove them to absolute independence. The colonies were left to defend themselves against the hostile incursions of the Dutch and French, with whom Great Britain was at war, and against countless hosts of Indian warriors, always hovering over their borders, looking with jealous eyes upon their rapid increase and seeking every opportunity to exterminate the whole race. In spite of these obstacles, the forests fell before the axe of the industrious husbandman, and fields crowned with plenty under the genial hand of cultivation arose in their stead—in place of the rude wigwam of the savage might be seen, the comfortable houses and flourishing towns of civilized men. Notwithstanding this neglect by the mother country, the colonies still cherished for her the most devoted attachment. They rejoiced in her prosperity, they shared in her calamity, they fought for her glory. They had to bear with the "insolence of office, the oppressor's scorn, the proud man's contumely." Their Legislatures were dissolved, their trade cut off from the rest of the world, their charters rudely seized and taken away, their inestimable trial by jury in a great measure denied, their most valuable laws abolished, and finally the stamp act and the tax on *tea* filled the measure of their evils to overflowing. These acts involved great and vital *principles* to American freedom. It was not the *amount* of the tax, but the *right* to tax at all, without their consent, expressed by themselves, or their representatives, that the Americans so sternly and steadily opposed. They were still unwilling to sunder the bonds that bound them to the mother country. They tried every method to have the obnoxious acts repealed; they tried argument without success; in the language of the eloquent Patrick Henry, "They had petitioned, they had remonstrated, they had supplicated" the parent country for redress but all in vain. They were answered only by repeated injuries, armed soldiers were quartered upon them to awe them to subjection, "who inhumanly shed the blood of American citizens at Lexington" and Bunker Hill. Longer forbearance would cease to be a virtue. It was evident that unconditional submission, or a brave resistance was the only alternative. It was a dark and awful crisis to America. Despotism, rearing her Gorgon head over the world, and trampling under foot the sacred Rights of man, terrified the nations to submission. Liberty sat wailing over the afflictions of her beloved country and trembling for existence. But her voice so sweet, so persuasive, so inspiring, determined our fathers to enlist under her banners and trust the event to God. Hope plumed her wings to take an everlasting flight, but cast once more a "longing, lingering look" upon this heaven defended land and inspired her sons with that indomitable fortitude and zeal which enabled them to establish their national independence.

It was at such a time and under such circumstances, that the Congress in behalf of the people of the United States, on the 4th July, 1776, proclaimed that charter of the rights of man and resolved to be free. It was a sound long hoped for and earnestly desired, and was as grateful to the people of these colonies, as the summer showers to the parched corn, or the approving smiles of beauty to the heart of an enraptured lover. The gladness of freedom thrilled through their souls and they became entranced,—their patriotism burst out into an open flame—their motto and their watchword was "Liberty or Death."

The Americans had many difficulties to encounter—without arms for their soldiers—without ammunition—without revenue or resources—without discipline or military stores—without a single armed frigate or regular battalion—they took the field against the most formidable power in Europe. A power which had just made France and Spain quail before it and dictated peace on its own terms—a power having at its command veteran armies, experienced generals, and vast resources, collected from its various possessions in every quarter of the world, with a navy superior to that of all Europe,

"Whose march was on the mountain wave,
Whose home was on the deep."

Nor was this the only enemy with which our patriotic sires had to contend, for "leagued oppression" seemed resolved to crush the rising republic. Like Hercules it had to contend against a many headed monster. Whilst the British legions lined the shores on the east, fierce tribes of savage Indian warriors had been excited by British and British money to hover o'er our western borders carrying havoc and "undistinguishable ruin to every age, sex, and condition." And at the same time many of our own countrymen, joined in the unholy crusade against liberty and hurled the firebrand of discord and civil war in our very midst. Under all these disadvantages the Americans came, like the youthful unarmed son of Jesse against the mail clad giant of Gath, relying upon the *justness* of their cause and the assistance of the "God of battles." Nor was it in vain; for he who declares that the "race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong" spread around them the "thick bosses of his buckler"—He raised up George Washington to be their political saviour in this hour of peril—he it was who stood firm when the stoutest arm would have failed, and the bravest heart shrunk back—when clouds of misfortune seemed ready to burst with ruin to our liberties, he warded of the blow—when the cause of freedom was almost expiring and despair was depicted in every countenance, he revived the drooping spirits of his country by his success at Trenton and Princeton; he cheered and animated his soldiers when their "shoeless feet stained the snows" at valley Forge with blood, he was the shield and sword of American liberty, "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." In vain may we search history for his parallel, history affords no instance of such a pure and perfect character. Time, instead of diminishing, will only increase his fame; and he who is now looked upon as the greatest and best of *men*, will in remote succeeding ages, the lofty statue of Greenough towering sublime in the capitol and striking an awe into the beholder, be esteemed like the ancient heathen thought of their Romulus, their Hercules, the founder of their empire, their country's guardian *Divinity*.

Our country can point to many other heroic citizens, who were able and worthy guardians of liberty; but they are so numerous he who wishes to learn their names and exploits must find them in the history of those times, and besides these citizen soldiers, he may read of Lafayette, DeKalb, Kosciusko, Pulaski and other illustrious foreigners who left friends and fortune to battle for freedom, in "freedoms holy land."

What bright cluster of stars are these, that shine so brilliantly above the political horizon? These are the signers of that immortal declaration who, if their cause had been unsuccessful, would have forfeited their lives and have been executed as rebels and traitors. History in general, and especially the history of England and Ireland, is pregnant with examples of this kind. How sublime was the spectacle of heroically sacrificing themselves, of boldly and deliberately staking, (in their own noble words) "their lives, their fortunes, and their most sacred honor," in behalf of a suffering country.

"The applause of listning Senates to command
The threats of pain and ruin to despise.
To rear up freedom o'er a suffering land,
And read their history in a nation's eyes."

These patriots showed to the people the unmasked image of Despotism, huge, baleful, hideous, deformed; binding down in links of steel the *usurped* liberties of man—surrounded by pride and ignorance, falsehood, and lawless power—existing *only* by the *tears* of the *persecuted*, the *groans* of *patriots* and the *blood* of *martyrs*. It was at such a sight as this that the country rallied to the call of Freedom, and rose, like the strong man in his might, to burst those chains of slavery. You know the consequence—eight long years they struggled—the haughty crest of Britain was humbled in the dust—and the "*star spangled banner*" waved triumphant, as it still continues to wave triumphantly in every breeze.

It was a great labour,—a glorious struggle—and it was heriocally achieved, and where are they who fought these trying battles? Alas, few of the survivors of those thrilling scenes remain for our admiration, and every fleeting year leaves the number less. Even here we miss faces that were familiar to us on the last occasion. Here, however, we can still see one brave soldier, who fought in the hard contested battle of the Eutaw Springs, and we can still render him his country's homage. Receive then the blessings due from a grateful and happy people. May your latter days be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been trying and glorious. May your *spiritual* battles be as triumphantly fought as were the battles in behalf of your country, and when the command is given you to march thro' the "valley and shadow of death," may it be to join the army of the "spirits of the just made perfect in Heaven," and to enjoy that glorious liberty which is "uncorrupted, undefiled and *fadeth not away.*" Here it might be proper to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of those who were the country's great defenders in a later war. But little better than three years ago the voice of lamentation was heard throughout this land, for the death of the illustrious hero of *Thames and Tippecanoe.* By an unparalled majority he had just been elevated to the highest pinnacle of earthly greatness and grandeur, and seemed to make the Presidential chair itself, only the stepping stone to a more glorious and lofty seat. He departed like a father of his country, leaving a nation bedewed in *tears.* But what solemn sound is that still ringing in our ears, that fills the hearts of a nation with sadness? A *great man has fallen.* The mighty hero of *New Orleans* has departed from this world clothed with honor and covered with glory. In him this nation has lost one of its greatest men—this age one of its best generals. He has left his indelible impress upon the age in which he lived—*victory* seemed alike to *perch* upon *his* standard, whether engaged in the *political* contests of his country, or in fighting her battles. Long will his memory be cherished by this nation, which he has *honoured* by his talents and made *glorious* by his military achievements.

The contest of the Revolution embraced more than England and her colonies. It was a contest between liberty and despotism. It embraced the whole human family: had the latter prevailed, the gloom of despotism would have covered the face of the whole earth, and ignorance, superstition and slavery would have been the inevitable and deplorable condition of all oppressed mankind. Then well may we rejoice in the triumph of our fathers, well may we hail this day as the harbinger of a bright and glorious emancipation.

In reviewing the happy effects of the revolution to this government, and tracing its mighty consequences to mankind generally, the mind is curious to ask in the eloquent language of our lamented Gaston,—"Whose name stands the *foremost* in liberty's story?" To what region is this Heavenly plant *indigenous?* What mountain is that so proudly eminent, upon whose lofty summit the sunbeams of freedom *first* rested, whilst all the world around and beneath, was enveloped in darkness by the shadowy mantle of despotism? And here a North Carolinian, and particularly a citizen of old Mecklenburg county, might be pardoned for permitting his heart to swell with pride and satisfaction;—for *truth* answers the question, in a voice as undying as history and as eternal as her own duration, that this County of *Mecklenburg* is that mountain, and these (the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration,) the names of those who stood foremost in the cause of freedom. It was in Charlotte, on the 20th May, 1775, that freemen first resolved to be free or die. Here was first hurled the gauntlet of defiance to British tyranny. North Carolina is the native soil of freedom, and it is the *graft of her branches* which flourish so luxuriantly in the National Declaration. Perhaps it was the Mecklenburg resolutions which gave life, and light, and action, to American Independence.

There was once a pretended disbelief by some in the genuineness and authenticity of this declaration. But it was by those whose "wishes were fathers to the thoughts"—who was jealous lest it might detract from their own enviable reputation; who, because North Carolina did not, as some of her sister States frequently do, boast, like a frail old man, whose better days are past, of the valor and heroism of her youthful exploits, thought that such extraordinary exploits could never have been performed. North Carolina is not a gasconading State; she feels too much self respect, too much dignity and modesty to sound the trumpet of her own fame. Like great men, she is modest and unassuming, and is magnanimous enough to neglect her own heroic exploits, until forced to defend her reputation from lethargy. In those trying times when dangers thicken and destruction lowrs upon the country,

when death stares man in the face, and the bravest hearts shrink back appalled; North Carolina is then found moving on silent, grand and majestic, as the Macedonian Phalanx, and marching to action and to victory, not to vain and empty boasting. Boasting belongs to feebler powers, who, "like the Atheist wretch all heaven defies, but shrinks and shudders when the thunder flies."

I might adduce abundance of testimony in favor of the Mecklenburg Declaration, as also to prove that North Carolina was first to move by *State authority* for independence. For it is of record in the archives of State that she not only empowered, but specially *instructed* her delegates in the National Convention to declare for a *National Independence* on the 12th April, 1776. But time will fail me, and I presume no one in this intelligent assembly doubts these facts. If there is any sceptick on either of these points, he may find in the State Archives, in Jones' eloquent defence of North Carolina, and in Bancroft's History of the United States, "confirmation strong as proof from Holy Writ," of both these facts. And "if he does not hear," and believe, "then, neither would he believe though" all these signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration "should rise from the dead" and swear it by an unutterable oath. It would be but lost time to "convince a fool against his will," for, "he'd be of the same opinion still." The truth is that those who deny these *facts*, show at the same time their *envy* of North Carolina's *greatness*, and their *ignorance* of her *real history*.

North Carolina is at length about to do herself an act of justice. The Legislature has incorporated an association to be called "The Mecklenburg Monumental Association," and we hope soon to see a monument erected worthy of our sires and the cause they so magnanimously advocated—a monument which shall defy alike the destructive touch of time, and the slanders of the vile calumniator. Funds are being collected to carry on the good work. The press is interested, and woman, always first to give a strong and vigorous impulse to a good cause—lovely woman has lent her magic influence to the holy effort, (for which she deserves an altar, erected to female virtue and enterprize, and I have no doubt she has such an altar in the *breast* of every true lover of his country.) Yes, woman, who tunes the youthful mind to noblest deeds—upon whose endearing name the tender infant first learns to call—whose memory even the basest fondly cherish—who follows when all else forsakes—who has actuated civilized man to perform the noblest deeds which history has recorded. I might go on and attempt to eulogise woman, but in vain would I stretch my feeble powers. It would, after all, be but "gilding refined gold or painting the lilly." In the language of the wise man of many proverbs, "her own works praise her best," and I trust that in this good work, her *actions* shall speak her praise, and that she will crown this enterprise as she does all else she undertakes, with complete success. To my fellow citizens I would say, that when the call is made upon union, I trust it shall not be in vain. I trust that gallantry, honor, and state pride, that a portion of that noble spirit which actuated the signers of that Declaration to catch the first spark of liberty and to kindle a flame whose present effulgence illumines half a world, will be with you and cause you to open your hearts with a liberality that shall do honor to yourselves, to your State and to the cause of Freedom. That as you resemble the *hornets* in war, so you will resemble the *bees* in peace, giving a portion of your honey to those who defended the hive from destruction. That you will give as portion of a County, giving birth to two Presidents of the United States. To a *Jackson*, whose *birth place* is in this State, and in this *neighborhood** And to a Polk whose native county is Mecklenburg. Thus much in behalf of the Mecklenburg Declaration, it was necessary for me to say, as the advocate appointed by the "Mecklenburg Monumental Association" for the County of Union. I could not omit this opportunity of doing justice to the memory of my native State and County. She has not only been aspersed in trying to "palm off a spurious declaration upon the world," but also as being "lethargic in the cause of liberty" and as being unprolific in great men. These points I shall not *stop* to consider, but merely remark, that if failing to "puff and swell themselves to bursting height to utter bulky words of admiration vast," and if having more eminent men in Congress, who are natives of North Carolina, than perhaps any other State, constitutes *barrenness*, then is North Carolina unprolific in great men. That if having first resolved to be free—having "*vigilant committees*" appointed in every section, and "*minute men*" enlisted in every quarter, fighting in every important battle at the South where victory was obtained or tyranny resisted; if having never been in the quiet possession of an enemy, and having, even *before* the National Declaration, marched to the relief of Charleston, S. C., and Norfolk, Va., denominates *lethargy*, then North Carolina was a "sleepy State." But she took care that the enemies of her freedom should never "sleep" undisturbed upon her soil, or that they should awake in dismay and find to their utter consternation that they were slumbering upon a "*hornet's nest*."

But to leave the "Good Old North State" with our best wishes and a determination that let others say what they *may* of her, "whilst we live, we will cherish, and love, and defend her." Let us *return to National topics*.

The sages and heroes of the Revolution, having obtained independence for themselves, took measures to secure and establish the same blessings for their posterity. They gave us a Government based upon the *union* of the States and upon the *virtue* and *intelligence* of the people. The brightest legacy they bequeathed to us was the *written Constitution;* an instrument "separating and limiting the powers of Government—enumerating clearly what was given to each branch, hedging in the functionaries to the proper discharge of those duties given them, and establishing important principles that were to be inviolate. They bequeathed to us *rational liberty*, viz: liberty defined and restrained by law. It was the work of masterly minds, after long and close investigation, and should be revered as our political *bible*. Considering the exalted wisdom of its provisions, and the *visible aid of Omnipotence*, it is scarcely assuming too much to say, that the framers of our glorious Constitution, were aided in the work by *divine inspiration*.

Our Republic has existed under this Constitution for better than half a century, and has progressed with the most unparalleled prosperity. Her commerce now whitens every sea; her trade extends to every portion of the world. She has taken the highest stand amongst the nations of the earth. She has again met the powers of the "sea-girt isle," the haughty conquerors of *Napoleon*, and again, on land and on ocean, she has won the palm of victory; she has expelled the dreaded pirates from the Mediterranean; she has spread consternation amongst the barbary States; Tunis, Tripoli and Algiers have been taught by a memorable example to respect her flag; she has awed the savages into submission; she convinced haughty France, in the days of the "reign of Terror," that she was unterrified and would "pay no tribute." When she speaks, nations are silent and attentive. The tide of her emigration is rapidly flowing westward, and is detained only by the Pacific Ocean. The thirteen States have increased to twenty-eight, and soon shall Texas, that bright "lone star" in the south-west, twinkle as the 29th in the galaxy of freedom. Wherever liberty is oppressed and struggling, whether in Greece, in Poland, in South America, or in Texas, there her sympathies are enlisted, and there assistance is found struggling in their behalf. *Tyrants* tremble with alarm to find their thrones crumbling beneath them by the advancement of *civil liberty*. The cry is raised against our institution of slavery—against our "grasping ambition" after Texas and Oregon, when the real truth is, *they* are alarmed for their own safety, and jealous of our rapidly increasing powers; and we may soon have to meet, not Great Britain only, but France, and Mexico, and despotism besides. But if with a population of only three millions, and all the difficulties surrounding us in the Revolution, we could wrest from Britain her proudest possessions; surely now with all our present advantages, and a population of twenty millions, we could withstand such a shock; yea, we could give freedom to Canada, or wrest from Mexico her sovereignty. Let us not, however, indulge in a spirit of conquest and glory, it is most dangerous to the liberty of our Republic. A victorious General, puffed up with the ambitious love of power—the idol of his soldiers, laden with the spoils of a vanquished enemy, might return home, like Cæsar from Gaul, or Bonaparte from Italy, and place his armed heel upon the ruins of public liberty.

We should also beware of that spirit of *disorganization*, which would snap asunder the golden chain that binds together this blood cemented Union. Let the misguided zeal of the Northern fanatic alone, and it will die a natural and easy death. Indifference is the best argument to oppose to their insignificance. Let it pass away, like *Miller's* destruction of the world and many another "Yankee notion," and it will do no harm. It is notice and opposition that make such absurdities powerful. We should never talk of dissolving this glorious Union for such trifles. It would be "heaving the ocean into a tempest, to *waft a feather, or to drown a fly*." The dissolution of this Union and the *downfall of liberty* is closely allied. No! this Union is destined for far greater events. Already has its effulgent rays been reflected across the broad Atlantic, and *France* has caught the sacred flame. The mask of power is withdrawn, and tyrants are arraigned before the offended "majesty of the people." Even now Ireland is raising her voice and agitating her rights at *Tarahill*. The fires of freedom have flashed over South America, Mexico and Texas, and they too have burst the shackles of bondage. The thrones of Despotism are tumbling prostrate before the spirit of liberty, like the idol *Dagon* before the ark of the Lord of Hosts. The dawn of a grand political *Millenium* is approaching, which will enlighten and unite the whole world in a chain of Republics.

As christianity, science, and civilization spread their cheering rays, so is the gloom of superstition, ignorance and slavery dispelled, and the golden splendor of civil liberty rises rejoicing in its course, diffusing happiness and peace to benighted nations. This land the asylum for persecuted religion, the land where genuine liberty first shone triumphant; where science, rearing her magic wand, taught Franklin to draw the lightnings down from heaven; where the most wonderful inventions and discoveries of a wonder-working age, are becoming daily, more visible; where the mind is rapidly growing to *perfection* and asserting its mastery over matter; where at a very little expense power can be generated to *infinity, and time and space* traversed with the *velocity* of thought. This is the land where genuine freedom has planted her eternal standard. The sublimity of her mountains, the majesty of her rivers, the salubrity of her climate, the charms of her scenery, the fertility of her soil; the virtue, intelligence and valor of her sons, and the fascinating loveliness and beauty of her daughters, all *indicate* that this land is destined for mighty achievements and worthy of the blessings of a free and liberal Government.

It only remains to see whether we are worthy of so many blessings, whether we are capable of self-government. If we will only preserve our Union and Constitution, regardless of party, and keep pure and uncorrupt the right of suffrage, we will be, we must be a great and glorious and happy people. "But once put out that light, and where is that Promethian heat, that can that light relumine." Methinks I see the spirits of departed patriots, and particularly that of the immortal Washington, looking down upon us from their high seats of bliss, and warning us, as he did in his farewell address, against the dangers of disunion and the violence of party spirit. Let us take the parental and affectionate warning. Let us resolve to acknowledge no *chieftain* but *conscience*, no *creed* but the *Constitution*, no *party* but our *country*, and our posterity many centuries yet to come, will bless heaven and us for continuing so glorious a birth right; and their prayers, as ours do now, will ascend to heaven for the harmonious continuation of our Union and our Liberty.

"Then! ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
Whilst the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves."

*NOTES, &c.

The authority upon which we confidently rely, is, we think, irresistible that Gen. Jackson was born at George McCamies, in North Carolina. It is upon the testimony of Mrs. Leslie, the full aunt of Gen. A. Jackson, who was a midwife (as her grandsons Thomas and Samuel Falconer, inform us) and who was sent for on the night of his birth, probably to deliver Mrs. Jackson. It is also upon the unwavering evidence of Mrs. Lathan, daughter of Mrs. Leslie, and full cousin of Gen. Jackson, who was present at his birth, and who recollected very well going with her mother "the near road through the fields," she being at that time about 7 years old.

It is further, upon the testimony of Samuel Falconer and Thomas Falconer, who have heard their grandma Mrs. Leslie and their aunt Mrs Lathan assert, that they had positive knowledge of Gen. Jackson's being born at McCamies in N. C. and upon the testimony of Mrs. Samuel Givens, who has often heard old Charley Findly say, and many other old people say, that McCamie's was the place of his (Jackson's) birth.

The testimony of Mrs. Leslie rests principally upon Mr. John Carnes of Lancaster Dist. S. C., a highly respectable old gentleman of strict veracity, and upon the two Falconers, both very respectable old gentlemen. That of Mrs. Lathan comes to the public through Benj. Massey, Esq., one of the most intelligent and honourable citizens of Lancaster Dist., S. C., who has, for many years, represented that District in the Legislature of South Carolina, with much credit to himself and to his District; who is therefore too intelligent to have been deceived—too honest to conceal his opinion, and as all who know him will cheerfully admit, by far too patriotic to perpetrate a falsehood against his native State and District, which has honoured him so highly and which he has so highly honoured. He would be the last of her sons to obscure one spark of the glory of S. Carolina, as he would be the last to claim one spark which does not in truth belong to her. The same might be said of the Falconers and Carnes's, all natives, or at least now citizens of South Carolina, as was Mrs. Lathan. But our ground is broader than all these, and that is, that even on the supposition that Gen. Jackson was born at James Crawford's, the reputed place of his birth. Even then we affirm that he *was born in North Carolina*, for that section of country was within the limits of North Carolina, until the last state line was run which threw it into South Carolina, as many old citizens still recollect, and as some old grants, as far back as 1752 demonstrate, styling that "*Pickens County, N. C.*"

We consider these facts to be as convincing as oral testimony at this distance of time, and more so than from old grants, (the most certain of all evidence, and upon which the very rights of land depend) can possibly be.

LANCASTER DISTRICT, S. C., Aug. 5, 1845.

SIR: Agreeable to your request, and to fulfil my promise to you, I herewith send you Mrs. Lathan's history of the birth of Andrew Jackson, as related to me by herself about the year 1822, as far as my memory now serves me.

Mrs. Lathan states that herself and Gen. Andrew Jackson were sister's children, that Mr. Leslie, the father of Mrs. Lathan, Mr. McCamie, Mr. Jackson, the father of Andrew, and Mr. James Crawford, all married sisters. Mr. Leslie and Mr. McCamie located themselves in Mecklenburg N. C., Waxhaws; Mr. Crawford located in Lancaster District, S. C., Waxhaws; Mr. Jackson located himself near 12 mile Creek, Mecklenburg, N. C., that she was about seven years older than Andrew Jackson, that when the father of Andrew died, Mrs. Jackson left home and came to her brother-in-law's, Mr. McCamie's, previous to the birth of Andrew. After living at Mr. McCamie's awhile, Andrew was born, and she was present at his birth. As soon as Mrs. Jackson was restored to health and strength, she came to Mr. James Crawford's in South Carolina and there remained. I believe the above contains all the facts as given by Mrs. Lathan to me. Mrs. L. was a lady of very fair standing in society.

BENJAMIN MASSEY.

MR. S. H. WALKUP.

LANCASTER DISTRICT, S. C., Aug. 22, 1845.

Mrs. Leslie, the aunt of Gen. Jackson, has often told me, that Gen. Jackson was born at George McCamie's in North Carolina, and that his mother soon after his birth, moved over to James Crawford's in South Carolina, and I think she told me she was present at his birth, but at any rate, she knew well, he was born at McCamie's, and that the impression that he was born at Crawford's, arose from his mother moving over there, so soon after his birth.

Mrs. Leslie was a lady of unblemished character and excellent reputation.

JOHN CARNES.

Texas Claims.

THE undersigned intending to pay a visit to Texas the ensuing winter, to remain there some time, gives notice to persons having land or other claims in Texas, that he will pay prompt attention to the collection and arrangement of all such claims as may be entrusted to his care. He will leave Morganton about the first of November next. Communications addressed to him at Morganton will be attended to.

THOMAS W. WILSON.

Morganton Sept. 22. 1845. 28-3w

Ranger's Notice.

JOSEPH MURDOCH, for John Murdoch, has entered on the Ranger's books of this County, a Chesnut sorrell MARE, about 6 or 7 years old, about 14½ hands high, a star in the face, the left hind hoof about to come off, had on a Yoke when taken up, and she will need spectacles shortly. Appraised to $6 00.

JOS. W MURDOCH,
Ranger for Iredell County.

Sept. 16. 1845. 28-2w

Fresh Arrival!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

WM W. ELMS

ANNOUNCES to his friends and the public, that he is now receiving and opening at his old stand an extensive and full supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing a greater variety, of better quality, and at cheaper prices than any stock ever offered in this market. The goods were selected in the northern markets by himself, with great care, and bought at the lowest prices for cash, which will enable him to suit all classes both in quality and price. His stock embraces

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS;

Hardware, Groceries, CUTLERY,

HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, SADDLERY,

QUEENSWRAE,

And indeed, every article usually called for in this section of country. Buyers are invited to call and examine for themselves, with the assurance that they shall have bargains if they desire them—better than has ever heretofore been obtained in this market.

Charlotte, Sept. 19, 1845. 27:tf

BOYD & BROTHERS,

IN CAMDEN, S. C.

THE Subscribers having recently removed from Lancaster, take pleasure in informing their acquaintances in North and South Carolina, that they will in a few days open a general stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HATS, SHOES, SADDLES, &c.

purchased in Philadelphia and New York, and will be sold very low for CASH—*no credit will be given*. Their object is to secure a large trade, which they think can be done by offering goods low. Persons from North and South Carolina who have usually laid in their necessaries in Camden, are requested to call and examine Boyd & Brother's Stock, nearly opposite the Bank of Camden. Their stock of Groceries will be heavy. They will give the highest market price for Cotton. Receive and forward Goods for the up country. Receive and forward Cotton to Charleston and do a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS. Give them a trial and you will be satisfied. Special attention will be paid to all consignments, either Goods or Cotton.

J. B. BOYD.
J. B. BOYD.
B. P. BOYD.

Camden, Sept. 2, 1845. 27-w8

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1845.

AGENCY.

Mr. V. B. PALMER is our Agent in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, for obtaining subscribers to, and advertisements for the Jeffersonian. His offices are—

N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philada.
Tribune Buildings, opposite City Hall, New York.
No. 12 State Street, Boston.
S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Balt.

He is fully authorised, hereby, to give receipts in our name for all subscriptions and advertisements obtained by him.

COOL WEATHER.

A copious rain on Saturday evening and Sunday and the nights and mornings here have been quite cool. We understand First was seen in the neighborhood on Tuesday morning. The health of our village continues good for the season of the year.

MR. WALKUP'S ADDRESS.

A good deal of our space is occupied this week with a very interesting speech of Mr. WALKUP, delivered on the 4th of July last, in Union County. Besides the usual topics discussed in such addresses, Mr. WALKUP touches a new theme—one of peculiar interest to North Carolinians, and the citizens of Mecklenburg in particular. He proves, beyond controversy, we think, that Gen. Andrew Jackson was born in North Carolina, and not in South Carolina, as most historians set it down. The facts stated by Mr. WALKUP are not new to us. Several years since we heard them substantially repeated by some of the old citizens of the Waxhaws. That Gen. Jackson was born at George McCamie's, in Mecklenburg, is beyond a doubt, and susceptible of the clearest proof. But even admitting that he was born at Crawford's, as has heretofore been said by historians, *Crawford then lived in North Carolina*, and was cut off to South Carolina in 1813 by the new line then run. But even if he had been born on South Carolina *soil*, his mother's residence was in North Carolina—there was her home, and from the soil and climate of old Mecklenburg sprung the greatest General and Statesman of modern times, if not the greatest, (the two combined,) the world ever saw. Where is the County in the Union, save old Mecklenburg, that has produced two Presidents and two *such* as "Old Hickory" and "Young Hickory?"

FREE OF POSTAGE.

We have neglected to state heretofore the offices at which our paper may be received free of postage, under the new Post Office law. Those offices within 30 miles of Charlotte are

Harrisburg,	White Hall,
Concord,	Ranalesburg,
Mount Pleasant,	Steele Creek,
Bost's Mills,	Equality.
Mill Hill,	South Point,
Flint Hill,	Stowesville,
Mill Grove,	Erasmus,
Unity,	Catawba Creek,
Spring Grove,	Crowder's Creek,
Mount Monroe,	Hoylesville,
Fallstown,	Long Creek,
Morrison's Tan Yard,	Wood Lawn,
Welch's Mills,	Carpenter's,
Pioneer Mills,	Cottage House,
Clear Creek,	Catawba Springs,
Coburn's Store,	Beatty's Ford,
Orrsville,	Dry Pond,
Maxwell's Store,	Cowan's Ford,
Jenkin's Store,	Hopewell,
Monroe,	Rozzell's Ferry,
Sweet Home,	Alexandriana,
Wolfsville,	Hickory Grove,
Oakville,	Davidson College,
Sunflower,	Martindale,
Fulwood's Store,	Tuckasege,
Providence,	Ebenezerville, S. C.
Hemphill's Store,	Mount Sair,
Sharon,	Pleasant Valley, S. C.
Spring Hill, S. C.	Cureton's Store, S. C.
Nation Ford, S. C.	Bellair, S. C.
Walkersville,	

THE LATE JOHN CLEMENT.

The obituary notice we copy this week, pays but a just tribute to the worth of the late John Clement, Esq. The Court and Bar at Mocksville, on his death being announced, held a meeting and paid due honors to his memory. He was a just and good man, universally beloved.

Wm. C. Preston.—The last advices from Abingdon, Virginia, state that the Hon. WILLIAM C PRESTON, of S. C., was dangerously ill at that place and not expected to recover.

THE PENITENTIARY.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, there are but two papers in the State, favorable to a Penitentiary—that is 20 to 1 of the press of the State against the question. And we prophecy that when the question comes to be decided upon by *the people*, the relative majority in opposition to the establishment of a Penitentiary in this State, will be greater in the popular vote, than among the press.

Free Negroes of Kentucky.—We regret to learn from the Lexington Observer of last week, that the injudicious course of Mr. Cassius Clay's advisers, has resulted in a movement for the ejectment of free blacks from Fayette county. The citizens have had a public meeting and resolved that they must leave the county. All who wish to go to Liberia shall have a free passage and provision for the voyage.

Columbia Market.—We have no material change to notice since our last. About 200 bales have been received, and sold according to quality, from 4½ to 7¾. Corn, 75 cents.—*Temp. Advocate.*

THE NEXT DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

A strong feeling exists among many of our friends in the West here to call primary meetings for the purpose of making nominations of a candidate for Governor. We, among the rest, gave into this feeling for some time, but upon more serious reflection and consultation on the subject, we have come to the conclusion that no County nominations should be made at all of any candidate; but that at the proper time the Counties should appoint Delegates to a State Convention, and that, when this Convention meets it shall be free to examine the chance for success of every man spoken of as a candidate, and then present to the people of North Carolina, the one most likely to succeed. It is not men, but success we go for—and, a convention composed of sensible men from every part of the State, will be more apt to fix on the right man, than the citizens of any particular County, or District,—the convention will have information from every part of the State before it, the delegates can freely confer together, hear what can be said in favor or against the claims of every candidate spoken of, and finally settle down on the one having the greatest chances for success. Whereas, a county or District meeting will be composed of the freinds of one man alone, and cannot, from the nature of things, see the whole subject before them.

But, it may be said, what harm will there be in having County meetings, and making nominations of respective favorites leaving it to the Convention to select. We think there are objections to it—*First:* If it should so happen that East, West, North and South, all agree in their primary meetings on the same man, they destroy all chance of getting together a general convention. The feeling and opinion will be, that A. B. will be nominated any how, why, therefore, trouble ourselves to ride all the way to Raleigh to attend a mere formal convention? *Secondly:* The men looking to the office, (and there are always more or less in every party), who are cut off by these local nominations, will see there is no chance for them, and they will be apt to attribute their exclusion to management of leading politicians, and most probably to those about Raleigh. The consequence is, these disappointed men, and their friends will feel cold in the business, and look on the convention as a matter in which they have no concern. Sometimes this feeling of indifference continues even during the contest, and damps that ardour without which success cannot be expected. In the next place, if by these causes we fail in getting together a general convention of our more intelligent citizens, we lose a great deal. A general and well attended convention will have a powerful influence on the contest. Men meet together from every part of the State, they interchange thoughts and views, they excite and stimulate each other;—enthusiasm and energy are awakened, pledges are made, and the members of the convention separate with feelings of zeal which they carry home and impart to the people, and which run through the contest. We therefore come to the conclusion that there had better be no nominations made in any part of the State,—let the counties merely appoint the Delegates to the convention, free and unshackled, to nominate the man whoever he may be, and wherever he may live, who unites the best chances for success. This will bring together a large convention, and this will insure victory. These are our views on full reflection and consultation with others. If the Editors of the Democratic papers in the State approve them, we hope they will unite with us to carry them out.

It must now be apparent to all, that the Democrats have a fair prospect to carry the next Governor, and common prudence dictates that we should not endanger this prospect by any selfish, or unwise moves from any quarter. Let the universal feeling be, that we will bring out the man whoever he may be, who, from his location, or personal qualification presents the fairest prospect of success, and, when fairly in the field, if the Democracy of North Carolina will do their duty, success will be certain.

MORE OF THE PRESENT TARIFF.

The "New York News," has a long article on the present Whig Tariff full of good sense and practical observations. The Editor says: "We have now before us a list of 122 different cotton fabrics made in Manchester, and suited to the United States' wear, on which the duty ranges 60 to 140 per cent. They are consequently prohibited from this market. The prices of all goods suited to the wear of females are 80 to 110 per cent higher in this market (New York) than they can be bought for in Manchester. We have at our office Desk, where it can be seen by the curious, a sample of Ginghams of which the whole-sale price in Manchester is 10½ cents (per yard) and which cannot be bought in N. York short of 23 cents, the duty being 7 cents, or 70 per cent. If this article were admitted at a moderate duty, say 10 per cent, or 1 cent per yard, the wife of the Farmer, or the daughter of the Mechanic, could procure three frocks for the same money that two now cost."

"Again, shirtings are 114 per cent higher in New York than in Manchester; that is to say, 100 yards of New York Mills, (Marshal's make) compares with a similar Manchester article as follows—viz: N Y mills 100 yds. 22½ lbs. costs per yd. 14½ cts. Manchester goods 100 yds. 22½ lbs. costs per yd. 7 "

The Editor goes on to say: "Eminent houses in this city will contract to deliver from Manchester any quantity of these goods equal to New York mills, at 7 cents per yard."

Thus, we see, that our people are forced by the Whig Tariff of 1842 to pay *double prices* for what they buy in order to *protect* the manufacturer at the North—to enable these manufacturers to enrich themselves out of the hard earnings of the laboring classes of the country—and yet, our *southern* whigs say, it is all right and proper—yes, it is all right in their prejudiced minds, because these burdensome taxes are placed on us by *Whig policy*. But, thank God, the people are rapidly opening their eyes to Whiggery and the evils of Whig measures—and the next Congress will put a stop to this legalized system of plunder.

VARIETY.

We were greatly charmed, (says the Boston Post,) by the following exquisitely graceful lines, which, by the signature, we suppose to be from a young brother of a celebrated American poet and professor at Harvard, whose laurels he seems destined to share:

NO HEART ALONE.

"I have learned," says the melancholy Pestalozzi, "that in this wide world no one heart is able or willing to help another."

O say not we through life must struggle,
Must toil and mourn, alone;
That no one human heart can answer
The beatings of our own.

The stars look down from the silent heavens
Into the quiet stream,
And see themselves from its dewy depths,
In fresher beauty gleam.

The sky, with its pale or glowing hues,
Ever painteth the wave below,
And the sea sends up its mist to form
Bright clouds and the heavenly bow.

Thus each does of the other borrow
A beauty not its own,
And tells us that no thing in nature
Is for itself alone.

Alone amid life's griefs and perils,
The stoutest heart may quail;
Left to its own unaided efforts,
The strongest arm may fail.

And though all strength still comes from Heaven,
All light from God above,
Yet we may sometimes be his angels,
The apostles of his love.

Then let us learn to help each other,
Hoping unto the end—
Who sees in every man a brother,
Shall find in each a friend. S. L.

Christian Examiner.

IMPROMPTU—BEING AN APOLOGY FOR SNATCHING A KISS.

My heart was burning, fiercely burning!
But ah! no grateful succor came;
When turning to you,—fiercely turning,
I say the dew upon your lip,
Entreating me to take a sip—
I stole a drop to quench the flame,
Let pity, then, your kind heart touch,
Say not I took *a drop too much!*

FARMING TO SOME PURPOSE.

We have been so struck with the effects of good farming, in a case brought to our notice, that we have taken down the facts for the public benefit, and with a hope that the example will excite emulation, and induce others to make similar experiments.

A farm on the head of the Opequon, (known as Mr. Neill's farm) had been rented out for many years nearly half a century perhaps, and was so overrun with thistles and briers, that the tenants could scarcely make the rent. For the last ten years, it had produced an average not exceeding 6 bushels per acre. In this apparently impoverished state, it was taken in hand to be cultivated by Mr. Geo. Latshaw, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Mr. L. began by moving down the briers and thistles, ploughing the land 8 inches deep. The neighbors told him he could not produce anything, but his labor was rewarded by a yield of 35 bushels of corn to the acre. This he attributes to the deep ploughing and careful cultivation. A pretty good commencement it must be allowed.

Mr. Latshaw then ploughed his Wheat ground in the months of July and August, eight inches deep, giving it the second ploughing about the middle of September, and harrowing in his seed. This method of working the land, gave it body and moisture—and upon 70 acres, thus tilled, he has averaged 25 bushels of Wheat to the acre. By deep ploughing, and cultivation in the early part of the season, the troublesome crop of briers and thistles has been entirly removed, and the extraordinary result has been attained—and this without clover or manure. Mr. Latshaw considers the valley lands equal to those of Pennsylvania, and need generally little else than thorough cultivation. Clover and manure will come in play as valuable auxillaries, but work, judicious work, he considers the first important movement.

We understand a number of Pennsylvania farmers are ready to remove to this part of Virginia, if they can find suitable locations; and we should welcome them most cordially, if like results are to be produced. A few more such efforts and our land will be properly appreciated. A good Pennsylvania farmer can be procured for any gentleman wishing to have a farm worked upon the shares, by making the fact known to Mr. Latshaw, who now resides near the White Post in Clarke County.

This case has not simply afforded us a paragraph. We present it as a matter for the grave consideration of our farmers. If such results can be attained by proper exertion, why should Virginia be permitted to sink in her agricultural character? Why should men seek homes in the West, when all the just rewards of industry can be attained in this delightful Valley? Let us wake up—set the coulter deep, at proper seasons; and let the latent resources of our fertile soil be brought forth, as they can be *by the vigorous arms of our yeomanry.*

Winchester Republican.

A Wholesale Gambling Transaction.—A young gentleman in Baltimore, very respectably connected with some of the first merchants in the leather business, was two or three weeks since, beguiled into a house in Light street, where he was induced to play by these men until he had lost, under their kindly auspices, about ten thousand dollars, for which amount he gave checks on one of the Baltimore banks, being within $300 or 400 of all he was worth. He was then kept engaged, or, as some say, locked up, until nine o'clock the next morning, when, on the opening of the banks, his checks were presented, and the whole amount drawn.

"O. K."—For a long time the people puzzled their brains to discover the meaning of the cabalistic letters "O. K." Recent events, however, says a Philadelphia paper, furnish a key to the mystery.—What can they mean, but for "Oll this Kontinent" Oregon, Kalifornia, Kanada and Kuba."

Cheap Postage in England.—The total number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom in the year 1844, was two hundred and forty-two millions, which is an increase of nearly twenty-two millions on the previous year.

The number before the reduction of the rate was seventy millions.

Gen. Jackson was asked by a gentleman what course he would pursue if he were permitted to live his glorious life over again. "Never (says the interrogator) shall I forget the majestic tone of voice with which he calmly but emphatically replied.—"Sir, I would not accept the boon if it were offered me!"

"No compromise but at the cannon's mouth," is said to be Gen. Jackson's last expression of opinion on the Oregon question.

Common Schools.

THE free white men of the several School Districts in the county of Mecklenburg, and that part of Union county formerly part of Mecklenburg, who are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, are requested to meet at some convenient place in each school district, on the last Saturday in this month, and vote by ballot for School committees in their several districts, and report to the Board, or the Chairman, the result of the election. The committees that are acting at this time, are requested to make out their annual reports to the Board of Superintendants by the 1st Monday in October, showing the *number* and *names* of children in their respective districts who have received instruction at their Schools the preceding year;—the length of time the same was kept up; the name of the teacher, and the amount paid him.

There are a number of copies of the School Laws in the hands of the Chairman which will be handed over to the School committees whenever called upon.

T. L. HUTCHISON, Chairman.

Sept. 5, 1845. 26-3w

Journal copy two weeks.

VALUABLE

Land & Mills FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Cabarrus Court of Equity, I will sell at the late residence of John H. Bost, de'd., on the 28th of October next, the following tract of land, upon which tract there is a superior MILL and other machinery; containing about

1200 and 2 Acres,

adjoining the lands of Jos. Howell, Thos. J. Shinn, Adam Karaker and others.

Also, at the same time and place another tract containing

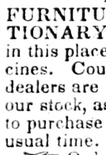
90 Acres,

upon which tract there is a rich GOLD MINE, adjoining the lands of Solomon Bost, Francis Vanderburg and others. A credit of one and two years will be given with interest from the expiration of the first year on the whole of the purchase money.—Bond and security required.

J. W. SCOTT, C. M. E.

September 12, 1845. 227-3w

Charlotte Drug Store.



JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59—F

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. LYTLE,

PRACTITIONER in chronic diseases, has located himself at Capt. William Black's plantation near Ramah Church, Mecklenburg county, No. Ca. He will give careful attention to persons afflicted with Epilepsy, (or fits,) Cancers, disease of the Heart, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Insanity, disease of the Eye, female complaints, and chronic diseases generally. His mode of treating Epilepsy, Consumption, &c., is new; and from the success Dr. Lytle has had in curing diseases of long standing, he flatters himself that he can benefit all who may call on him. Cases of Epilepsy of 27 years standing, have been cured by this new discovery. Letters addressed to him through Hickory Grove Post Office, in the above named County and State, post-paid, will receive attention. Dr. Lytle will also practice in surgery and acute diseases.

July 28, 1845, 20-y

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, about the 10th of July last, a negro man named JERRY. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 30 years old, yellow complected, and has a very wild look. He had on when he left me a dove-colored pair of linsey pantaloons. I will give a reward of TEN DOLLARS to any person who will apprehend said boy and deliver him to me, or lodge him in jail so I get him again. Letters addressed to Hemphill's Store, Mecklenburg county, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

JOHN W. POTTS.

Aug. 15, 1845. 22-F

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 92::F.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11 1843.

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.

March 28, 1845 202 F

Lost,

ABOUT the 23 I of July last, two Notes of hand on Joseph Y. Parks—one for $58 08 due Jan. 1, 1843;—the other for $21 37, due 1st January, 1842. I caution all persons against trading for said Notes, and a reasonable reward will be given for their delivery. WILSON WALLACE.

Aug. 27, 1845. 25-F

CORN & WHEAT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a large quantity of CORN and WHEAT for sale at his plantation at Beatty's Ford, N. C. Persons desirous of purchasing "the staff of Life," can be supplied by calling on

Aug. 27, 1845. A. M. BURTON.

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar Advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91F.

Just to Hand!

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; gennine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

March 28, 1845. 202 F

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

all of which are **Fresh** and **Genuine**, and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 F

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—the course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.

Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

UNION COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1845.

Jane Harkness } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.
vs.
Eli Harkness. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Eli Harkness, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, that the said Eli Harkness appear at our next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Union, at the Courthouse in Monroe, on the 2d Monday in February next, and plead answer or demur to the said petition, or said petition will be heard *ex parte*, and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, *Jos. T. Dr-fin*, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d Monday in August, A. D. 1845.

J. T. DRAFFIN, c. s. c. u.

Aug. 29, 1845. [Printer's fee $10.] 25m3

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845 92::1y.

PRINTING

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*," is now supplied with a handsome assortment o plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING

In a very superior style and at short notice....cheap

Orders for printing

Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets

Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,

Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.

Charlotte, N. C., April 18, 1845.

NEW CONCERN.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING.

BEATTY & JOHNSON,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop in this village, for carrying on the above business in all its various branches. They assure the public, that all work done by them, shall be done in a very superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and on very moderate terms. We will keep ready made

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Bridles, Martingales, Girths,

Buggy and Barouche Harness, which will be sold very low, and every article pertaining to our business, which we will warrant to be substantial, and will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere. Repairing of every kind done promptly and on the cheapest terms. We solicit a share of public patronage.

Sept. 5, 1845. 26..r

OUR HOUSE.

NEW CONCERN, AND A SPLENDID STOCK OF FRESH AND RARE ARTICLES.

EDWARD TERRES

HAS opened a Confectionary & Grocery, in the building directly opposite the new Courthouse, where he will be glad to see his friends at all times, and accommodate them with everything that can delight the connoisseur in the luxuries of life. Among his stock will be found

Pickled and spiced SALMOND;
Dried and spiced BEEF TONGUE;
Very superior MACKEREL;

A general assortment of

Candies, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmeg, &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF LIQUORS AND WINES, EMBRACING

French Brandy, Holland Gin, Champaign Brandy; Madeira, Port, and Champaign WINES,

All warranted to be of the choicest qualities,

Champaign Cider, (a very superiour article,) London Ale, Butter Crackers, very Superior Pickles, in Jars,

Together with everything the taste of the most fastidious and delicate might desire.

Extra Pick-Nick meals, and Relishes, furnished instanter, very cheap—Supper Parties will always be accommodated with pleasure.

All the proprietor asks is, that his friends will call and see him—taste and judge for themselves.

Charlotte, May 20, 1845. 10-r

Executor's Sale.

ON Tuesday of October Court, there will be sold at the Courthouse in Charlotte,

Four Negroes,

Belonging to the estate of J. H. Bissell, deceased.

ALSO.

On the Monday following, at St. Catharine Mills will be sold the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of

HORSES, COWS,

MULES, &c.;

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

With a variety of other property. Terms made known at the sales.

WM. S. MILLER, Executor.

Sept. 5, 1845. 26-ts.

VALUABLE

LAND FOR SALE.

INTENDING to remove to the West, the undersigned offers for sale a valuable

Tract of Land,

lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, 5 miles south of Charlotte, containing

266 Acres.

Some of the Tract is cleared, and prepared for cultivation, and most of it is land of an excellent quality. To a person desirous of purchasing a good farm convenient to Town, this Tract offers great inducements. A bargain will be given if application is made soon.

Also, I will sell the crop of CORN now growing on the above plantation. It is bottom corn, mostly, and of a very fine quality. There is on the above farm a very fine mill seat, which was formerly used to considerable profit.

Those indebted to the undersigned are informed that they must settle their respertive dues immediately, as his business must and will be closed speedily. Those who cannot pay cash, must settle by note. JOHN O'FARRELL.

Charlotte, Aug. 22, 1845. 23..F

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.

Providence, January, 1845 95-1y

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88--F

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 394-

December 9, 1843.

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845. 204-1year

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE "CONGRESSIONAL UNION" AND "APPENDIX," &c.

The undersigned respectfully inform the public, that, with the commencement of the approaching session of Congress, they will begin the publication of the "Congressional Union" and "Appendix." The first will contain a full and accurate history of the daily proceedings of both branches of the national legislature. It will be compiled with such care, that every citizen who is interested in the public affairs will find it a complete synopsis of their proceedings, and a ready book of reference upon all questions which come before them.

The second, (the "Appendix,") will contain every speech which is delivered in the House of Representatives and Senate during the session, reported at length by a full and able corps of congressional reporters, and revised before publication by the authors, whenever it is requested. These two works will be strictly impartial, and are intended to be as interesting and useful to the man of business, and to the politician of the one party, as of the other.

It may be said, without exaggeration, that the next session of Congress is destined to be one of the most important which has taken place since the foundation of the government. It is the long session. It is the session which will develope the general plan of the present administration. Its measures will stamp the character of our institutions for years to come. Some of the most important questions which are connected with our foreign relations, or our domestic concerns, will be presented for their cosideration. The final measure of ratifying the constitution of Texas, which is to consummate her admission into our Union, and the admission of her members into our public councils—every measure which affects the Oregon question—our relations with Mexico—as well as the final decision on the revived Zoll Verein treaty,—these, and other measures which are more or less connected with our foreign relations, will come under the review of the approaching Congress. Most of the eminently important questions which relate to our internal concerns—the revision of the tariff—the adoption of the best mode for preserving the public moneys—a variety of commercial measures—perhaps the best system for regulating the important interests of Texas—the Indian questions—the land question—the best system for our navy,—these and others will constitute a mass of business which is calculated to command much of the time of Congress, and much of the attention of the people. They will all be reported by the "Congressional Union."

The Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Union, will, as usual, embrace an interesting variety of matter on political, scientific, and literary subjects along with the current news of the day. The editor will continue to devote all his energies to the improvement of "The Union." He finds many accessions to his corps of assistants. He has brought with it a considerable accession of talents. Several tried and distinguished members of the democratic party have accepted office under it. Some of them have liberally contributed their literary labors to our benefit; and we hope to enlist others in our service. Besides, the time is not far distant when the editor intends to call other talents to his assistance. His ambition is, to make his paper worthy of the metropolis of the Union. He is persuaded that, with the facilities which his position enables him to employ; with the official and other materials placed within his reach, and with the aid of the correspondence which he is attempting to establish in foreign countries, a paper may be published, which is not unworthy of the support of his country. In undertaking the task he knew he had many difficulties to overcome, many sacrifices to encounter. He knew that, amid the arduous cares of a new theatre, he could not at first do justice even to himself; but his zeal has never flagged. What enthusiasm and industry can effect, will be fully accomplished. Some errors he may have already committed. But upon one point, he can speak with great pleasure and with equal freedom. The men who are administering this government are working men, anxious, as he believes to do their duty, to serve their country, to carry out the pledges under which the President was elected and the great principles of the party. So long as the administration is conducted in this spirit, and upon these principles, he is prepared to co-operate with them in the public service; and to give them, as he promised in his prospectus, "a fair, liberal, and efficient support."

We feel a deep sense of gratitude for the prompt manner in which our political friends, in every section of the country, have already come forward to sustain the "Union." May we not hope that our friends throughout the United States will continue to assist our labors, and prevail upon their friends to take some one edition of the "Union?"

As this will be the long session of Congress, and will probably last eight months, we have concluded to publish the Congressional Union and Appendix on the following

TERMS.

For The Congressional Union, $1 50 per copy.
For The Appendix, $1 50 per copy.

Clubs will be furnished with Ten copies of either the above works for $12, Twenty-five copies for $25.

EXTRA WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY UNION.

For the accomodation of those who desire a paper printed at the seat of government during the session of Congress only, we will furnish them the Extra Union as follows:

Semi-Weekly, One copy		$2 50
" "	Six copies	13 00
" "	Twelve copies	24 00
Weekly, One copy		$1 00
"	Twelve copies	10 00
"	Twenty-five copies	20 00

THE UNION

Will be furnished hereafter to yearly subscribers, as follows:

Daily, per year, for	One copy		$10 00
" " "	Five copies		40 00
Semi-Weekly, "	One copy		5 00
" " "	Five copies		20 00
" " "	Ten copies		35 00
Weekly, "	One copy		2 00
" " "	Five copies		8 00
" " "	Ten copies		15 00

☞ No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

☞ Those desiring complete copies of the Congressional Union and Appendix, will please send us their names previous to the first day of December next.

☞ We will willingly pay the postage on all letters containing Five Dollars and upwards. Other letters directed to us, with the postage unpaid, will not be taken out of the office.

Washington, August 16, 1845.

RITCHIE & HEISS.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Whiggery and the Whigs are rapidly disappearing from Congress. In 1841-'2, they had controling and overruling majorities in both Houses of Congress,—but how is it now? In the Senate there are at this time 24 Federal Whigs, and 26 Democrats, and there are four vacancies, that is, one in Mississippi, one in Virginia, one in Tennessee, and one in Indiana, all of these vacancies, it is now ascertained will be filled by Democrats, thus making 24 Federalists, and 30 Democrats.

In the House of Representatives, there will be a Democratic majority of upwards of 50. Lo! the fall of whiggery in so short a time.

When the whigs had the majority in Congress, they passed various obnoxious laws, such as the Bankrupt Law, the Distribution law, the Bank, and the Tariff act—all of these except the last, have been swept off, and the next Congress will sweep *that* off, so that there will not be left standing in force on the Statute Book, one act to show that the whigs once held the sway in Congress. But the people should long remember and will long remember, the men and party who have brought so much evil and suffering on the country.

THE SALISBURY FRAUDS.

Since our return from an excursion to the mountains, our attention has been called to an article in the Federal papers published in Salisbury, during our absence, where an attempt is made to deny the frauds perpetrated at the late election in that place. The effort is a lame one, and any one who reads it must discover that the writer himself don't believe what he is trying to make others believe. Nothing is more common than for those who commit frauds to deny them. From certain expressions in the article, it is evident that the writer of the article is one who *deals in horse flesh ;* and, we suppose, he now denies the frauds in the elections, for the same reason that he has perhaps denied the cheats he may have often committed in horse-swaps But denials will not remove the odium of these gross frauds, committed not only at Salisbury, but at Concord, and in Davie County too. Why, in Davie County they even permitted a *free negro* to vote for Mr. Barringer, as we have been credibly informed.

The article referred to admits one fact, which, before, we were inclined to doubt—namely, that one of the Inspectors at the Salisbury box, declared on the morning after the election, that there were 30 fradulent votes polled at that box. How could the Inspector declare this fact, without knowing it, and if he knew it, how could he, acting on his oath, suffer these fradulent votes to be counted? What was he placed at the box for, but to see that no bad votes were given in? And, yet according to his own account, he not only received these votes, but counted them too. What an Inspector this must be. Was it not the sworn duty of this man if he knew of these votes, or even suspected them, to have examined well into their character before he received, or counted them?—We think so at least.

The self convicted writer of the article referred to, seems to fancy that the "locofocos," as he calls his betters, are wonderfully distressed because their candidate was not elected. This shows the narrowness of his conceptions It is true, that the Democrats would have been well pleased to have seen their candidate elected—but all men of sense, must know it was not so much to gain a member as to redeem the District, that they went for. Well, they lost their candidate by 26 fraudulent votes, but will any candid man say they have not redeemed the District from federal misrule? Look at facts. Harrison's majority in this District in 1844, was 1,790 votes:—Clay's majority in 1844, was 862 votes, and now Mr. Barringer is kept from being turned out by 26 fraudulent votes, procured by bribery and corruption of his friends! The Editor of the Raleigh Register, who is the organ of the Federal party in the State, before the result was known, said if Mr. Barringer should be defeated, and Fisher elected, he would tremble for Whiggery in the State. Well, Barringer holds the seat by 26 fraudulent votes,—is there no cause for a little trembling?—The next election will show. The fact is, the hand writing is on the wall, and the days of Whiggery are numbered in North Carolina.

TENNESSEE SENATOR.

Since it is known that the Democrats have a majority in both branches of the Tennessee Legislature, and can elect whom they please Senator in place of Mr. Foster, some dozen aspirants have sprung up—Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, Hopkins L. Turney, Gen. Pillow, Mr. Stanton, Col. Coe and numerous others, and their friends seem perfectly frantic in their advocacy of the claims of their favorite. How strange! The Democracy of Tennessee have been struggling hard for years to put down Federalism. They have at length succeeded, and now shall this hard-won success be turned to the bitterness of defeat, by men scrambling for office? Shall our friends in Tennessee imitate the Federalists, in their thirst for office? We hope to see a good Democrat sent to the Senate from Tennessee; but let no man go who gets the seat at the expense of his party's welfare. The Tennessee Democracy, in their present position, owe it to their friends throughout the Union, to make an example of all who would distract the party for their own aggrandizement.

COL. PHILO WHITE.

We perceive from the Washington Union, that Col. PHILO WHITE, formerly Editor of the North Carolina Standard, has resigned his office of Purser in the Navy. Wherever he may cast his lot, his numerous friends in this State will never cease to feel a deep interest in his welfare and prosperity.

The Civilized North.—The fire companies in Philadelphia have had some serious riots lately Blood a plenty was spilt, many heads broke, and several men sent to the jug Hozza for the civilized North! The Southern people are all barbarians!

THE ADMINISTRATION.

It is very strange, that while the great body of the people seem so very well satisfied with the administration of Mr. Polk so far, a few Editors of Democratic papers are constantly finding fault with him, and prophecying that he will betray his party and desert the great principles on which he was elected, to make favor with certain powerful interests in the large States. Among the chief of these grumblers is the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, backed by the Editor of that paper. It is said that Mr. Polk desires a rupture with Mexico to cover over his intended desertion on the Tariff question—that, contrary to his professions, he is opposed to reducing the Tariff at the next Congress If this charge were true, Mr Polk would merit the severest censure. But is it true? It certainly is not Mr. Polk himself has said that the Tariff of '42 must be modified; Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, has said that "the Tariff *must be reduced to the revenue standard*"—and read the following emphatic article from the last *Union*, the organ of the administration:

"We are not the enemies of American manufactures, as the N. Y. Tribune bodly and unblushingly affirms; but we are the opponents of a protected and pampered manufacturing system. We go for revenue, for revenue's sake. If such a ratio should furnish "incidental" (or, as Mr. Sevier called it "accidental") protection, which it will inevitably contribute, no reasonable man can make any reasonable objection to it. But, to make a discrimination in the duties for the sake of protection, instead of the legitimate purpose of raising the necessary revenue, is to mistake, as we honestly think, the great purpose of the taxing power, not less than the general principles of our free institutions—established as they are in a new country, blessed as it is with immense quantities of rich and vacant lands, distinguished as it is by a variety of soils, climates, and interests in an extensive empire—and by a federal government which is limited in its powers by the very specifications of the constitution.

"It is much to be desired that the present oppressive tariff should be reduced to the revenue standard. Let there be as ample a reduction as possible.—Were the blessings as well as the burdens of the government equalized, there would be no cause for complaint. The people would be satisfied. There would be no dissensions among the different sections of our extensive country. Capitalists would know what they are to count upon from investments; for the tariff would be permanent, and this constant struggle for reduction would at once be arrested."

Does this look like Mr. Polk or his administration intended to dodge the Tariff question, and prove recreant to his and their professions of opposition to protection? Why, then, should their own professed friends accuse them of meditated treachery?

Another grave charge, and upon which sundry dark forebodings are based, is that the *Missourian*, Col. Benton's organ, has changed its tone towards the administration. It is well known that Col. Benton nor his organ were warmly in favor of Mr. Polk's election, and that both opposed for a while the annexation of Texas; but the *Missourian* has lately changed its tone, and is now one of Mr. Polk's strongest supporters. Does this furnish any just grounds for changing Mr. Polk with a coalition with Benton, and a design to desert the principles upon which he was elected? We think not. If Col. Benton and his organ have seen the error of their course, and have changed about, we feel gratified, instead of being jealous of Mr. Polk, for Col. Benton in talents and influence, is second to few men in the West.

Why, then, does the *Mercury* and others keep up this incessant fault finding with Mr. Polk? We are far from thinking them at heart opposed to his administration; but if they keep up this spirit and tone of persecution, they would do the cause of Democracy service by coming out as our open enemies. Why, every federal press in North Carolina is in ecstacies of joy at the course of the Mercury, and quote its inuendoes against the administration with as much delight as they quote paragraphs from the abolition New York Tribune. For the sake of our country, we hope to see this species of opposition at an end. *The south can gain nothing from it*—on the contrary—it is certainly working our final ruin.

A Penitentiary—It may not be recollected by some of our readers, that in 1812 a bill was before our Legislature to establish a Penitentiary—that it passed the Commons by a majority of some fifteen, and was killed in the Senate by the casting vote of the Speaker. The Speaker was Mr. Riddick, of Gates, who was in favor of the bill and voted for it on its first and second reading, because he did not think it his duty to take the responsibility of passing finally so important a measure. At that time the State was out of debt, and had a surplus of about sixty thousand dollars, besides available funds to the amount of ninety thousand. But at the next session Judge Murphy, of Orange, brought forward his celebrated Internal Improvement schemes Mainly by his extraordinary efforts they were passed into laws—the State was relieved of its surplus—and the Penitentiary question was consigned to a repose of thirty years We gather these facts from a venerable friend, who was a member at that time; who resisted the united importunities of many in this City, as well as in the Legislature, to vote for extravagant appropriations for purposes of Internal Improvement; and who still preserves, with a warm heart and a good conscience, the sterling democracy of his earlier years.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A Rich Vein of Gold Ore—Mr. Joseph A. Worth, of this place, showed us a day a two ago, the finest specimen of gold ore, or rather of pure gold itself, that we have ever seen—probably the richest ever found in this country. It was from a vein which Mr Worth found last week on the land of his brother, Dr. T C Worth, in the southern part of Guilford County. He, with the assistance of two hired hands, had worked about two days after striking the vein, during which time they had raised several bushels of earth, and he had pieces of pure virgin gold (with here and there some small particles of grit that could not be separated without melting,) weighing *one hundred and eighty pennyweights.* The pieces were from the size of a grain of corn up—the largest weighing *fifty-three pennyweights.* They were obtained without washing, having been picked from the earth that was dug out of the vein. He washed some of the earth, and found it immensely rich in small particles.

This vein is in a hill that was worked some years ago, and some gold found, but as it did not promise to be profitable the working of it was abandoned. The lumps of gold are jagged, and appear to have been, at some period, in a state of fusion.—*Ashborough Citizen.*

Latest from Mexico.

From the Washington Union, Sept. 15.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Just as we are going to press, we learn that the government has received some interesting information from the capital of Mexico to the 23d August, and from Vera Cruz to the 30th, inclusive. It is said, from the capital, that the new cabinet is considered as opposed to the war; and, even if it were otherwise disposed, it has not the means to carry on a war; that it is with the greatest difficulty it can raise the means to defary its necessary daily expenses; and that the war excitement is going down daily among all parties.

The accounts from Vera Cruz of the 29th state that there has been a retrograde movement in regard to the invasion of Texas—General Paredes absolutely refusing to march with his forces (seven thousand troops) towards Texas; that he has himself repaired to Mexico, and others have followed his example. The opinion was pretty well established at Vera Cruz, that the Mexicans will never attempt to cross the Rio Bravo; that they have made all the blustes they can; that they are without money, without credit and consequently powerless; and that they are, morever, on the eve of a revolution, which will overturn the persent government

Accounts on the following day (the 30th August) from Vera Cruz represent that there can be no doubt of a plan being nerly ripe to overturn the present government; and that Gen. Paredes, with Tornel and Valenci, propose forming a triumvirate. It is said that Gen. Paredes cares nothing about federalism, but intended to make himself dictator.

The French minister has actually asked his passports—the government having refused to grant him the satisfaction he demanded. News of the anticipated revolution was expected by every mail at Vera Cruz.

Thus pass off the gasconades of the ministers of Mexico. In what an [illegible] does our country stand, in comparison with her, under our bold and prompt administration, with its wise precautionary measures, compared with the agitating, discouraged, dispirited, disorganized, and revolutionary army and officers of Mexico!

These incidents in our foreign relations are destined to have an important and excellent influence upon our domestic policy.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

We were yesterday favored with the perusal of a letter from Mexico, received by the last arrival here. It contained some speculations in regard to Mexican affairs not without interest.

The absolute refusal of the Texas troops to move upon Mexico has been before mentioned, and allusion has been made to a *pronunciamento* by Paredes as being more than half expected. In Tampico it was rumored that he was likely to declare himself Consul. In Vera Cruz the rumor was that he would pronounce in favor of a Regency or Consulate, to be composed of three military men—Tornel, Valenci and himself. This report was believed by very shrewd men in Vera Cruz to be altogether probable. Supposing these three "military men" to be perfectly pure and patriotic, it is held that they could do nothing more acceptable to the nation, and especially to the business classes, than to overturn the present Administration, which is without money, without credit, without energy and without power, and which ought not therefore to be allowed to stand.

Americans in Vera Cruz were looking for news of a demonstration to be made on the Western coast of Mexico by our Pacific squadron. They were so eager for such a consummation as to give countenance to a report afloat that Monterey had a second time fallen into American hands. We give these conjectures and rumors for what they may be worth.
Picayune, New Orleans, Sept. 13.

From Corpus Christi and Aransas.—A letter has been received in this city, dated Aransas, Sept. 2d, from which we have gathered the following items:

An express arrived at Corpus Christi on the evening of the 1st, with information that a Mexican army of 8,000 men were within 15 miles of the encampment of Gen. Taylor. The writer, however, places no reliance on the report. He left the encampment at half past two on the morning of the 2d, and up to that hour nothing further had been heard of "the 8,000 Mexicans." Every preparation had been made, however, to receive them.

The volunteer artillerists from this city were all in very good health, and were spoken of with a great deal of respect by the officers of the regular army.

As the rainy season sets in the troops are to move to the Rio Grande.—*Bulletin.*

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GREAT WESTERN.

Four days later from Europe.

The Great Western arrived at New York on Tuesday evening, and we are indebted to Adams & Co.'s Express for the New York papers

She sailed from Liverpool on the 23d ult, and experienced constant and heavy westerly gales—This satisfactorily accounts for the length of her passage.

One hundred and forty five passengers have come out in her—a larger number than ever before came in an ocean steamer.

Among the passengers in the Western, are the Hon. D. Jenifer, late U S Minister to Austria; Hon. W. Boulware, the U. S Minister to Naples; and the Hon. C. Hughes, late U. S. Minister to the Hague.

There appears to be no particular change in the cotton market.

There is no news of importance from Ireland.

Affairs in France are apparently quiet.

There has been a very serious religious riot in Leipsic.

The Jesuits cause their share of trouble in Europe.

Advices from Switzerland state that affairs in that unhappy country are now near a crisis. It will be hastened by the dispersion of the Diet.

We find one fact in the Spanish news worth a thought. The Spanish Government has commenced the restitution to the clergy of the unalienated property of the church, and has even included in this head, property which has been really sold, but on which the payments have not been made. This is done with a view to conciliate the Pope.

Railway accidents in England have become what steamboat explosions in the United States have long been—too general.

Her Majesty's visit to Germany—Manence, Aug. 18—The Queen and Prince Albert have departed en route for Coburg. The Queen and Prince travel in a close carriage and four, one postillion, German fashion, riding one of the wheelers, and bumping most ungracefully along, a jolting mass of boots, and blue and yellow jacket. It is known that her Majesty loves fast traveling, but I fear that German postillions and German horses will try her patience sadly. Two barouches, containing the members of her suite, and a luggage van, followed the royal carriage, which was escorted by a small but smart party of Prussian Lancers The day is lovely—a finer never shone on the banks of the Rhine.

The English Harvest—Whatever may be the result of the present harvest, it is, we believe, unquestionable, that so far as human exertions can go, much more has been done in the last year to obtain a good produce from the land than was ever done before. We are not without strong hope that even yet a fair crop will be obtained this season, certainly inferior in quality to that of last year, but probably considerably more in quantity This we say, though we suspect that most of the accounts from the country which tells us that as yet no damage has been done, are more flattering than true. Some districts have indeed been wonderfully fortunate, compared with others, but we rather think it must be admitted, that in all more or less damage has been done to the grain crops.

Extraordinary Antipathies—What jarring chord of the human fabric is struck? and how is it struck to produce effects with involuntary, irresistible, and unaccountable, similar to the following remarkable sensations? Henry III., of France, could not stay in a room where there was a cat, although he was so immoderately fond of dogs, that he was seen to go about with a basket of young puppies suspended from his neck by a black string. The Duc D'Epernon fainted at the sight of a leveret. Marechal De Albert could not endure the presence of a wild boar, nor even that of a sucking pig. Uladislas, King of Poland, was distracted at the sight of apples Erasmus could not smell fish without being agitated Scaliger trembled at the sight of water cresses. Tycho Brahe felt his limbs sink under him when he met either a hare or a fox. Bacon swooned at an eclipse of the moon Boyle fell into convulsions on hearing the sound of water, drawn from a cock. James I. of England, could not endure the sight of a drawn sword; and Sir Kenelm Digby narrated, that the King shook so vehemently in knighting him, that he would have run the point of his sword into the eye of the knight elect, if the Duke of Buckingham had not guided it across his shoulder.

Departed this Life,

Very suddenly, of Apoplexy, in Mocksville, on Saturday the 30th of August, JOHN CLEMENT, Esq., Clerk of the County Court of Davie, in the 50th year of his age.

This event, shrouding as it does a whole community in gloom, was most startling and unexpected in its character. Mr. Clement was standing at the Clerk's table, about 4 o'clock, on the evening of the 29th, engaged in the official duties—the Court at the time being occupied with the trial of a cause—when the fatal attack came on him. He was immediately removed to the counting room of Messrs. McRorie & Bailey, where he lingered till 6 o'clock on the following morning, at which time, amid a circle of deeply sympathizing friends, he breathed his last. He was a man who enjoyed in a most remarkable degree the confidence, respect and attachment of the community in which he lived, and of which he was an ornament. He represented the County of Rowan, at that time including the present County of Davie and a portion of the County of Davidson, for a number of years in the lower branch of our State Legislature, with the entire approbation of his constituents. He was a zealous advocate of the amended Constitution; and to his untiring exertions to secure a Convention to effect that measure, the large majority of votes polled in its favor, in this section of the State, was in a great degree owing. He contributed, perhaps more than any other man, by his efforts before the people and in the Legislature, to the passage of the bill separating the "Forks of the Yadkin" from the County of Rowan, and erecting the part thus taken off into the County of Davie—a measure, for the successful accomplishment of which he will ever receive the gratitude of the people of Davie, eminently due for the service rendered. He was called by the people, at the first election after the division of the County, to serve them in the capacity of County Court Clerk, and so prompt, faithful and obliging was he in the discharge of his official duties, that, though differing from a considerable majority of the County in his political sentiments, he had in the office literally "an estate for life." Rarely have we witnessed a more solemnly affecting scene than was presented at the interment, when amidst the lamentations of his almost heart-broken wife and the tearful sorrow and sympathy of some three or four hundred of his fellow-citizens, he was deported, with the usual religious ceremonies, in the grave. He was a devoted husband, a kind father, an indulgent master, and most warm-hearted friend. Many years will elapse before his loss will cease to be felt, or his place supplied. *Raleigh Standard.*

NATIONAL CIRCUS

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ROBINSON & ELDRED, Managers.

THE Managers respectfully announce to the public that they will open their Splendid Establishment at the following places, viz:

Salisbury, Tuesday and Wednesday, 30th Sept. and 1st October.

Saml. Hart's (Rowan.) 2nd October.

Charlotte, 3d and 4th October, (Friday and Saturday.)

There will also be a performance in Charlotte at 7 o'clock on the 3d, and at 1 o'clock and 7 o'clock on the 4th.

WITH A

COMPANY OF EQUESTRIANS,

of acknowledged talents and respectability,

AND

UNSURPASSED

by any other in the United States. The Managers therefore trust by giving

A VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS,

both amusing and instructing, to merit and receive that share of patronage bestowed on them in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the southern country: For particulars see small bills.

Doors open at 1 o'clock, P. M. performance to commence half past 1 o'clock, precisely.

☞ Admittance 50 cents—children under 10 years of age half price. Sept. 18, 1845.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber contemplates a removal from this section of the country, and therefore requests all that are indebted to him to come forward between this and the next county court and settle by cash or note. If you cannot square your account by Cash, it is but reasonable that you should comply by giving your Note, that I may with that Note redeem my own. Those who disregard this notice, after the above specified time, will find my book of accounts in the hands of a Gentleman of the Bar who will take a summary way of settling my Books, &c., and perhaps may "improve burdens rather grievous to be borne."

All that have any demands against the subscriber will present their claims between this and court week. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Charlotte, Sept. 26, 1845. 28-tf

Markets.

CHARLESTON, S. C., SEPT. 18

(Corrected weekly from the Mercury.)

Bagging,	12	a 19	Pork,	9	a 15
Bale Rope,	4	a 8¼	Rice,	4	a 4½
Bacon,	7	a 11½	Sugar, Lous.	6	a 7
Butter,	15	a 20	Havana, white	10	a 10¼
Coffee, Rio,	6¼	a 8	" brown,	7¼	a 7½
Java,	12	a 13	Muscovado,	6½	a 8
Cuba,			Lump,	9½	a 10
Flour,	5¼	a 6¼	Loaf,	11	a 12
Corn,	55	a 80	Crushed,	12	a 12½
Iron,	6	a $1½	Doub. refined,	12	a 12¼
Lard,	9	a 9½	Salt,	25	a $1
Molasses,	25	a 33	Tea,	18	a 95
Nails,		4½	Wine,	$1	a 2

COLUMBIA, S. C., SEPT. 18.

(Corrected weekly from the Temperance Advocate.)

Bagging,	12½	a 22	Nails,	5½	a 20
Bale Rope,	6½	a 10	Pork,	5	a 8
Bacon,	7	a 13	Rice,	2	a 3½
Butter,	12	a 15	Sugar, Musco.	9	a 10
Coffee, Cuba,	8	a 10	Havana, White,	14	a 17
Rio,	8	a 10	" Brown,	9	a 11
Java,	13½	a 14	Loaf,	14	a 16
Cotton,	6	a 7¾	Lump,	14	a 16
Flour,	6	a 7	Crushed,	15	a 18
Corn,	70	a 75	Doubled Refin.	15½	a 00
Iron,	5	a 12	Salt,	$1	a 1¾
Lard,	8	a 11	Tallow,	7	a 8
Molasses,	35	a 44	Teas,	80	a $1

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. SEPT. 17.

(Corrected weekly from the Observer.)

Brandy, peach,	75	a 1 00	Iron,	4	a 5
Ditto, apple,	40	a 50	Molasses,	33	a 35
Bacon,		9	Oats,	35	a 40
Coffee,	7¼	a 9	Nails, cut,		6
Cotton,	6	a 6¼	Sugar, brown,	8	a 11
Corn,	70	a 75	Salt, bush.	45	a 60
Candles, F. F.		18	Do. sack,	2	00
Flour,	5	a 5¼	Wheat,	80	a 50
Feathers,		26	Whiskey,	45	a 55

A. BETHUNE

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel. Work done in his shop shall not be inferior to any in the south.

Charlotte, Sept. 25, 1845. 28-

Negroes for Sale.

AS Administrator of John Rooker, decd., I will sell to the highest bidder, at my plantation, 14 miles south of Charlotte on the Camden road, on Thursday, the 16th of next October, two

LIKELY NEGRO BOYS,

aged about 14 and 12 years. The boys are very likely. Terms made known at the sale.

ALLEN MORROW, Admr.

Sept. 25, 1845. 28-3w

Last Notice.

THOSE persons who have not paid their taxes for the present year, and those in arrears for the years past, are reminded and hereby requested to make immediate payment. The indebtedness of our county requires it, and my safety depends on their being paid. Those persons who do not pay by the 1st of November, must not complain at any course taken after that time for the purpose of enforcing collections.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Shff.

Sept. 22, 1845. 28-3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified and taken Letters of Administration on the estate of his brother, J. L. Martin, deceased, gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for payment legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in *bar of recovery.* And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment. Indulgence will not be given.

A. H. MARTIN.

July 30, 1845. 20-

Mr. A. R. Briard is authorized and will act as my Agent, during my absence from the State, in settling the business of J. L. Martin, deceased.

A. H. M.

TO PLANTERS.

LOOK, BEFORE YOU BUY.

Bagging,

ROPE, &c.

10,000 Yds. Dundee Bagging.
12,000 " Gunney "
15,000 " Kentucky "
300 Coil Rope, Large,
500 " " Small,
5 Bales Twine, English,
10 " " American.

The above we warrant to be of the best quality, *having been selected in New York by a competent judge, and will be sold at a small advance on New York prices to cover freight and charges.*

DICKSON & LATTA.

Nearly opposite Davis' Hotel.

Camden, S. C., Aug. 22, 1845. 223 6w.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to close his present business in Camden, offers for sale his entire stock of fresh DRY

GOODS,

(Staple and Fancy) also, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

To any one wishing to purchase, an excellent bargain will be given. Call personally, or address a letter to the subscriber, which will meet with immediate attention.

☞ The Store, with the Dwelling, can be either bought or rented. The situation is as pleasant a one as can be found for a family, and the stand for business a good one, being in a central part of the town.

—*ALSO:*—

I will sell or rent the Dwelling and Store immediately opposite Messrs. McDowall & Shannon, to which is attached every building necessary for a family or a mercantile business, and at the completion of the Branch Rail Road, the above store will afford as good opportunities for business as any other in the place. Terms will be moderate, and any necessary alteration will be made in the store where my stock is, to suit the purchaser.

T. J. WARREN.

Camden, S. C., Sept. 3, 1845 27-4w